

REMARKS X

ON A

PAMPHLET

INTITLED,

CONSIDERATIONS

On the Late

BILL

For Paying the

National DEBT, &c.

[ANON]

*He that is first in his own Cause seemeth just ; but his
Neighbour cometh and searcheth him out.*

DUBLIN:

Printed in the YEAR MDCCCLIV.

REMARKS

ON A

PAMPHLET, &c.

A Pamphlet having appeared *late*ly, intituled, *Considerations, &c.* and ~~professing~~ to state impartially the Arguments in support of a Right claimed by the Crown, which intimately affects the fundamental Rights of this Country, wherein these Arguments and the Facts supporting them are yet in reality, stated with evident Partiality, Deceit, and Subtilty; it is a Duty due to the Public, to expose this unfair Dealing, as speedily as possible; and therefore are these few Remarks thus hastily sent after it, to prevent unwary honest Men from being beguiled out of their native Sense of Truth and Justice, and of those essential Rights, which no human Law bestowed, and which therefore, though
Force



Force or Fraud may bear down and destroy, yet no human Power nor Art, can possibly make void.

IN order to this it may be proper, *first*, to make some Observations on this Author's Manner of stating the several Facts, upon the true State of which the Force of his subsequent Arguments essentially depends.

NEXT to give an Account of these same Facts, dictated by Candor, and warranted by Circumstances which cannot deceive.

AND last of all, to point out such of the grosser Mistakes in the Course of his Argument as may be sufficient to answer the Design of this Paper.

IN p. 4. the Author professes, that his Pamphlet is an *honest Attempt to endeavour to quiet the Fears and Apprehensions of the People*; which Fears and Apprehensions He tells us had been raised, ‘ by Occasion having been taken without Doors, from the *Rejecting* of the late Bill, to spread Insinuations injurious to Government, and tending to alienate the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects.’ That the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects are greatly alienated one from another, is a sad and undoubted Truth, (tho' God be thanked, none of them from his Majesty); and at whose Door this Mischief is chargeable may be made so evident, that he who runs may read; but this is not the Place: It is to be feared however, that the Author has, by his very manner of expressing himself in this his first setting out, but too plainly betrayed,

that something else than this *honest Attempt to quiet the Fears and Apprehensions of the People* was the Intention of this Pamphlet. The Fears and Apprehensions of the People are, thanks be to God, and to the Fortitude of our Hundred and twenty-four Representatives, on the ever-memorable 17th of *December* 1753, already pretty well quieted, and have been so from the Conclusion of that Day ; so far was the rejecting of that Bill from being the Occasion of these Fears and Apprehensions, that these Fears were created, while the Fate of this Bill was in suspense, ‘ left ‘ it should not be rejected ;’ the Moment the Fate of the Bill was determined to their Wishes, that Moment their Fears vanished, and an universal Joy took place, and still subsists in their stead ; their Deliverance was accomplished by *rejecting the Bill* ; nor is it easy to guess what should make the Author insinuate that they at present stand in need of his Aid, for quieting their Fears : For what is there now subsisting, that they need to be apprehensive about, unless it be the Sufferings of some gallant Patriots who could not be made to swerve from their Duty to their Country, by any Apprehensions of Severity in regard to themselves?

IN *p. 5.* the Author tells us, that the ‘ only Operation of the Clause,’ (by which is meant the now well-known Preamble) ‘ would have been a Parliamentary Acknowledgment of the King’s antient Right to the *Application* of the Money in the actual Receipt of the Treasury ; as had been made upon the like Occasion in the Bill of the former Session.’

WHAT Unfairness and want of Candor discover themselves in these few Lines! Doth this Author really believe, that the Parliament, in the former Session, ever MEANT to make such an Acknowledgment as is here referred to? Doth he not *know in his Conscience*, that such an Acknowledgment was the farthest from their Thoughts? And upon what Principles of Truth and Honesty, can he represent to the unsuspecting Public, that the Parliament *made* this Acknowledgment, when he is conscious to himself that the very Reverse was as strongly, and much more universally their Sense then, as when the Bill was rejected this present Session? Shameful Prevarication!—Farther, would not a plain Man be led by the Beginning of this Paragraph to imagine, that all that was wanted, was only that the Parliament should comply with the harmless Form of acknowledging what they themselves could not but confess to be an unquestioned, well-defined, as well as antient Right in the King, relative to the Application of the public Money remaining at any Time in the public Treasury; and that there never was so much as a Suspicion in any Person's Mind, that the complying with this Form, would be vesting *any new or greater Power in the Crown*, in regard to the Public-Money, than it was clearly possessed of before? and yet doth not every Man, at all conversant in these Matters, and this Author among the rest, assuredly know, that the contrary of all this was the Fact; and that there never would have been one Moment's Contest about the Matter, had not the *new Language*, introduced in the Duke of *Dorset's* first Speech in 1751 created a ge-

neral Apprehension, ‘ that *greater Powers* were about
 ‘ to be claimed over the public Money of this King-
 ‘ dom, than were hitherto understood to be warrant-
 ‘ ed by any of the Principles of our Constitution.’

It is not now inquired whether such an Apprehension was well-founded or not, this will fall under Examination in its proper Place, but that this was in fact the Apprehension which occasioned the Debate, in Consequence of which the Bill was rejected, this Author cannot but perfectly remember; tho’, doubtless, it must for ever give him, as well as the principal Leaders of his Party, Confusion to recollect what, at that Time, was so expressly declared, by one Gentleman particularly, then possessed of the highest nominal Distinction, and then, and now, incontestably possessed of far the highest Authority, in his Profession; who after lamenting, in the most gentle Terms, some undesirable Circumstances in the Constitution of this Country, pronounced it as an invariable Purpose, in regard to his own Conduct, to maintain this Constitution, in the State in which he found it; Whether this was not said with more Modesty, and Deference to present Authority, than strictly consisted with that supreme Respect which is indispensably due, by every Man, to the essential Rights of his Country, let other Folks determine: But so it was, that after making this Declaration, the whole Course of his Argument was confined to this single Topic; and solely directed to demonstrate the Propriety and Necessity of *rejecting* this Preamble, if the House did not mean to give up a very essential Article, in the *present Constitution*,

Situation, of this Country. Tho' this be notoriously the whole Truth of this Matter, yet it is easy to be accounted for, that so different a Representation is attempted to be imposed upon the Public. No one can believe that a Prince distinguished for his invariable Regard to Justice, in the whole Course of his Actions, and of so much native Goodness and Generosity of Heart, could have been prevailed on to disgrace a Number of his Servants, (all of them of unquestioned Loyalty, and zealous in their Attachment to his Majesty's Family and Government, and some of them, of such exalted Qualities, as eminently to adorn the Administration in which they were employed) and to do this with peculiar Marks of Severity, merely for endeavouring to prevent an Innovation, which they apprehended to be hurtful to the essential constitutional Rights of their Country; FALSHOODS MUST have been conveyed to the Throne; and false Representations may, in consequence, be judged necessary to be exhibited to the People; all this, some Folk's Spirits may allow them to practise; but it were to be wished that they would at least abstain from taking the sacred Word *Honesty*, and *honest Attempt*, into their Lips;—so far, however, is but a small Sample of the Licence of this Author.

WITH a View, as he professes, to set this Matter in a *clear Light*, he takes it up at the Year 1749. Why he chuses the Word Year instead of the more usual Word Session, it may not be worth while to inquire; but certainly, Men not acquainted with the real Nature of such Transactions, may be led to ap-

prehend from his manner of expressing himself in that, and the following Paragraph, *p.* 6. that there were no other Commissioners appointed, but those by the Government, to state the public Accounts :— His Words are these.

‘ To set this Matter in a clear Light it must be
 ‘ taken up at the Year One thousand seven hundred
 ‘ and forty-nine : When, upon stating of the public
 ‘ Accounts by the Commissioners appointed for that
 ‘ Purpose, it appeared, that on the twenty-fifth Day
 ‘ of *March*, there was in the Hands of the Vice
 ‘ Treasurers or their Deputies, a Ballance of about
 ‘ Two hundred and twenty thousand Pounds.

‘ THE Amount of this Sum rendered it an Object
 ‘ of public Consideration ; and perhaps it was the
 ‘ first Instance of a Ballance in the Treasury that
 ‘ deserved any great Attention : It therefore well be-
 ‘ came those in Authority to consider in what Way
 ‘ the Whole, or Part, might be best applied for the
 ‘ Ease of the People, and for public Service.’ Surely,
 it was the Author’s Evil Genius that dictated this
 Language ; not the least mention of Parliament, tho’
 the whole of this Matter was fully transacted in Par-
 liament, without the smallest Deviation from the usual
 Course of Proceeding practised by the House of Com-
 mons, the Beginning of every Session ; but, telling
 the Matter simply might naturally have caused some
 such unlucky Reflection, to start into ordinary Minds ;
 ‘ for what Purpose all this Labour and Trouble in stat-
 ‘ ing Accounts and striking a Ballance, taken by the
 ‘ House

House of Commons? especially when it is known before hand that some Ballance there certainly is remaining in the Treasury ; and of what Significancy can the Knowledge of the exact Amount of this Ballance be to them, when, be it what it will, they it seems can have no Right so much as to interpose their Advice concerning the Application of it, nor any Part of it, unless previously permitted to do so, by an Intimation from his Majesty, that he would *consent* to their taking this Liberty ; not a general Liberty neither, but only in regard to such Uses as he shall point out? indeed when the Treasury is empty, and the Funds prove deficient, the Commons are then at full Liberty to become the first Movers for supplying this Deficiency, by taking more Money out of the Pockets of the People : their Use in the Constitution, in regard to the fundamental Article of Money, according to our Author, being only to devise, and to be the original Movers for imposing, new Taxes on their Country ; but to have no share, in virtue of any Right of their own, or of their Constituents, to interpose the least Advice in regard to the Application of those Taxes, after they are raised ; for according to this new Doctrine, claiming any Share of this Sort, would be no less than invading his Majesty's established and antient Right. Well ! But tho' the Parliament has no Right to interfere in this Matter, our Author readily admits, and in very strong Terms asserts, that other Folks have : When the Money in the Treasury amounts to any considerable Sum, then it becomes an Object of *publick Consideration* : It would have contributed not a little to that clear

clear Light which our Author promised us, had he vouchsafed to have told his Readers what they were to understand by *public Consideration*; but as he has left us pretty much in the Dark in regard to this Article, we must endeavour to find out his Meaning as well as the Rules of fair Criticism will permit; and so far it is to be presumed we may venture to proceed, without any great hazard of injuring or mistaking him, that by public Consideration we are to understand the 'Consideration of the Public:' this however is advancing but a very small length; the arduous Article remains still upon Hand, how to investigate what or whom this Public consists of, which has thus acquired an undoubted Right to make the Money in the Treasury, especially if the Sum be large, the Object of their Consideration? it would seem probable, from the Words immediately following, that be they what or whom they will, or be the Sum in the Treasury either large or small, their Right is the same; tho' in the latter Case, the Author pronounces, that the Object becomes unworthy of any great Attention; here then we have got one Step farther; for tho' we are still at a Loss concerning this Public, what *it really is*, yet we seem pretty well warranted to conclude, that according to our Author the House of Commons of this Kingdom, and consequently the Parliament of this Kingdom, is not this Public, nor so much as make any Part of it;—most insignificant Parliament! A third Step we seem likewise warranted to take, by the Sentence that immediately follows, in the Passage already recited; but when we have taken it, instead of obtaining more
 Light

Light we shall but find ourselves involved in greater Obscurities; Language will not allow that, the Words ‘Those in Authority,’ should comprehend in their meaning the *Whole of this Public*; yet, by the Office that this Author here assigns to ‘*Those in Authority*,’ it cannot be doubted that They at least constitute a very essential Part of it; but here we are again as much at a loss for a determinate Meaning of the Words now under Consideration as we were in the Instance before; whether we are to understand by them, the King and Council in *England*, and the Lord Lieutenant and Council of *Ireland*, together with the principal Law Servants of the Crown in both Kingdoms; whether all these, or more, or fewer than these; but *who* our Author may be shy, for pretty obvious Reasons, of being more explicit and determinate, in a Matter of this Sort, yet surely it can be no Difficulty on him to declare, in his next Edition, whether he doth not find himself strongly inclined to think, when at any time his Judgment insensibly gets into a composed and impartial Mood, that the OFFICE which he has here assigned to ‘Those in Authority’ would suit as well suit the PARLIAMENT of *Ireland*, as it doth any Part, or the whole of the above Enumeration; the Sentence however, as it stands, is so singularly curious, that it cannot be unacceptable to repeat it by itself; “It therefore well became Those in Authority to consider in what Way the Whole, or Part might be best applied for the Ease of the People, and for Public Service;” please now to make but the following Alteration, and see whether this Sentence, thus varied, must not instantly approve itself

to

to the Heart and Judgment of every Man of Candor, connected with this Country; " It therefore well became the PARLIAMENT OF *Ireland* by WHOSE AUTHORITY THIS MONEY WAS RAISED to consider in what Way the Whole or Part might be best applied for the Ease of the People and for the Public Service of this Kingdom." Is it in Nature, that Common Sense can devise an Objection against such a Proposition as this? And did not the whole of the Transaction, in the Session 1749, under Lord *Harrington's* Administration, most perfectly correspond with it? And had this original Method been suffered to go on, is there a fair minded Man, who understands the Rights of Men, and the Principles of civil Government, that will undertake to shew even a Possibility of any Injury arising from this Method, either to the Community in general, or to any real constitutional Interest, or useful Claim of Right of his Majesty in particular? and beyond these, is there any Pretension to Prerogative which the King of *Great-Britain and Ireland* would wish to maintain? or that any King at the Head of a legal Government can have a Right to claim? Here, tho' it may have the Appearance of a Digression it may be of some Use to observe, that the Author, by the whole Strain of his Pamphlet, would seem to have it understood, that there is no other Measure of human and social Rights but what depends upon *Precedents*, and positive Acts which at any time, and in any Circumstances have happened to be made by the commanding Powers in the respective civil Communities of Mankind; the very Reverse of which is the Truth: So far are human Laws, all of them liable to Error and Perversion, and Multitudes of them, God knows, in most of the

the States upon Earth, no other than so many Instances and Engines of insolent Oppression and Outrage of *the few*, against those Rights of the *many* which they ought to maintain; so far are Decrees of this Sort from constituting the principal Rights of Men, that the Purpose of securing, more effectually, the Enjoyment of those natural, original, inherent Rights is the sole legitimate and righteous Foundation of all the Powers, Prerogatives, and Rights in civil Governments.

LIFE, Liberty, and the Power of acquiring and disposing of Property, are original Gifts of God to Man; and the Exercise of that *unalienable* Right of doing Homage to his Maker in such manner, as from his own inward Persuasion, he expects will render him most acceptable, bound upon him as his indispensable Duty; all of them ascertained to every Individual, prior to all human Contracts, by that moral Perception inherent and essential in every Man's Breast, causing him at all Times to discern an unalterable Difference betwixt Good and Evil, Just and Unjust, Right and Wrong, and all the various Species of Integrity, Humanity, Fidelity, and Benevolence of Heart, on the one Hand, and of Iniquity, Perfidy, Violence, and Depravity, on the other, together with an inseparably concomitant Sense of Obligation to practise the former and to avoid and abstain from the latter; a due Consideration of this, and likewise, that the several Powers in civil Government are no other than the Effects of voluntary Contracts, entered into by Men antecedently independent, primarily for the Purpose of more effectually preserving those original Rights to which
God

God has given every Individual of Mankind an equal and inviolable Title, and afterwards for carrying the Interests of the Community, and the Prosperity and personal Happiness of the Individuals to all that Extent, which the Nature and Circumstances of their Condition and Situation will permit, always having a most sacred Regard to those original Rights common to them and all other Men: When these Things are a little attended to, every Man of ordinary Understanding must be immediately sensible, that when at any time a Question intimately affecting the Liberties and Property of a Community comes to be the Subject of Debate, it cannot be enough, merely to assign a Precedent of Fact (which yet in the present Case cannot in any one Instance be *fairly* assigned) nor even a legislative Act, without any Respect being had to the Time and Circumstances in which it was made; but in all Cases of this Sort, resort ought, in Reason and Justice, to be at all Times had to the primary and fundamental Purposes of that original Contract, which constituted the various Powers and delegated Rights of the Legislative, and executive Governors of the respective Community; and if, upon a fair Appeal, the Subject in Question shall be found clearly inconsistent with, and repugnant to *this original supreme Law, and truly divine Testimony*, it ought instantly to be given up, as having no Truth nor Righteousness in it.

THE Writer of these Remarks finding that the Whole cannot be got printed in such Time as to answer his Design, chuses to interrupt the present Course
of

of his Examination, in order to conclude this first Number with one or two short Observations on p. 18. wherein the Author professes to state the single Question, the Decision of which must, according to him, necessarily determine the whole Debate—The Question, as he states it is in these Words, ‘ Whether the
‘ Trust of applying the Money given by Parliament
‘ to the Crown without any special Appropriation,
‘ and in the actual Receipt of his Majesty’s Treasury
‘ is by the Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom
‘ vested in the Crown for public Services.’ Now if our Author had not stopp’d here, but gone on in Words to the following Purpose,—‘ and so solely, and
‘ absolutely vested in the Crown as neither to leave the
‘ Parliament at Liberty, at any time, to inquire whether
‘ this Money has been by the Officers of the Crown honestly applied to the public Services of this Country or
‘ not, nor even in Cases where the Parliament on their
‘ Meeting shall find a large Redundancy of the Money
‘ given by themselves, remaining in the Treasury after
‘ all the public Services, or Exigencies of Government,
‘ to that Time had actually been answered, are they to
‘ presume to point out any Purposes to which this Money
‘ might be usefully employed for answering future
‘ public Services; no, nor even to propose the Application of any Part of it towards the Discharge of a Debt,
‘ which they themselves had brought upon the Nation
‘ for answering public Services, when the Funds provided for that Purpose had proved deficient:’ had the Question been stated by this Author in this fair, and the only fair and honest Manner; no Body probably would have had any Difficulty in joining Issue upon it; for, as the Justice, Wisdom, and Reason of the Thing
must

must be eternally and unalterably against his Side of the Question, when thus fully and candidly stated, so whenever he shall think proper to produce *this Constitutional Deed of Trust*, to which he would seem to refer, he will most assuredly find, not by implication but in express Terms in the Body of this Deed, that the Parliament, who gave this Money, have for ever reserved the Right as often as they shall meet, to inquire whether the Applications actually made, have been agreeable to the Purposes for which the Money was given? and likewise, as the first and great Council of the Crown, to point out such Uses of the public Money yet unapplied, as they shall judge most conducive to these public Services in time to come——But more upon this Subject when it shall come in its regular Course.

Perhaps it may seem but an idle undertaking to set about in this Manner to detect the Fallacies, and expose the Blunders of a Writer who from the Specimen already produced must but too plainly appear to be somewhat defective in those Qualities which are absolutely requisite for meriting the Credit and Attention of the Public; and it is readily confessed, that it would be no less so in reality, than what it may thus seem, were it not that the Performance is already gloried in, as a valid Defence of a Measure which had it succeeded, or were it ever to succeed, must infallibly issue in rendring the Property and Liberties of this Country for the future precarious; relied on likewise as a successful Effort for stifling the Gratitude, and abating the Esteem of the Public towards those worthy and gallant spirited Men, who in resolutely vindicating the Rights of this Kingdom, were very well aware, that they were putting it into the Power of Malice and Falsehood to bring upon them a Resentment which of all Evils but those of injuring their Country, and of wounding their own Spirits and Honour, they had always been most solicitous to avoid.

N U M B E R I.

The Remainder will be published in a few Days.



A Clear and Reasonable

A N S W E R

To the disingenuous PAMPHLET, call'd

CONSIDERATIONS

On the late BILL for Payment of the Remainder of the National Debt.

A. N. S. W. E. R.

CONSIDERATIONS

of the National Debt
and the National Revenue

A Clear and Reasonable

A N S W E R

To that disingenuous PAMPHLET, call'd

CONSIDERATIONS an the late BILL for Payment
of the Remainder of the National Debt.

THIS Pamphlet now under Consideration, was published with a View, to assure us, that we are one day or other, if not the next Session of Par——t to undergo all the Calamities that can possibly attend our Representatives resigning their Right of applying the Redundancy of the National Wealth, and is no more than a Paraphrase upon that Speech, which the Author made in the Face of his Country, and against his Country in P——t this S——n; and were it not for his said Speech in P——t, we should not know to whom this King——m was so much indebted for such an active Harbinger from Oppression. He has with no small Pains and Industry search'd every Record, &c. which could directly or indirectly serve his Turn in laudably endeavouring to

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prove,

prove, that the Conf—ts of this K—n—m are Slaves, and their Repr—ves no better. I have pursu'd him from page to page, and have had the disagreeable Task of answering all his Recapitulations, which are many, nor is there one clear Argument in the whole, tho' it carries a specious Appearance of Plausibility.

My View in answering this Pamphlet, is to vindicate the Conduct of our Patriots in Parl—t this S—n, and shew that we do not border so much upon *Gallic* Slavery as that venal Author fondly and artfully insinuates, who in the Course of all his extrajudicial Reasonings, does not advance one Article in Favour of the Liberties of our Constitution, but rather endeavours to prove that our Properties (and sure the Residue in the Tre—ry is nothing else) are at the sole Disposal and Application of the En—M—n—ry.

As this Author lays a particular Stress upon *Poyning's* Law expounded by Statute of the 3d and 4th of *Philip* and *Mary* of blessed Memory, I shall take Leave in my Turn to expound, after what Manner that most righteous Minister, carry'd that Law in Execution.

WHEN he opened the P—t in this K—g—m, he had a Set of venal Cour—rs, who felt the Pulse of the I—sh House of Com—ns concerning that Act, and finding there would be a Majority against them, they made a Report to *Poyning*, who, in order to steal a March upon the Sons of Liberty and Patriotism, had order'd his Courtiers after *Christmass*, to exhibit public Sports and Diversions at *Drogheda*, which were undertaken in a very expensive Manner, this like the *Roman* Sports, brought a great Number of Spectators, and among the rest several unshaken Patriots were invited, and in their Absence from Parliament at those delusive Games, *Poyning* called the House, had the Question put, and carried in the affirmative. Thus the Reader may perceive, that as this Law is founded on Fraud, our Author would willingly pin every other intended Invasion upon our Liberties on the Authority and Prerogative of this sinister Act.

In the first page, this Author privately insinuates, that the Patriots of this K—g—m raised popular Prejudices without Doors, against all those who were for passing the late

late M—y B—ll, for so in the Course of this Examination I shall call it) to obviate the Misrepresentations of this Author, it is necessary to observe, that before ever Writs were issued for the Convention of the P—t, the Public were alarm'd, and prophetically too, at some Designs against their Liberties, and it was no wonder there should be popular Prejudices, when Corruption and Bribery made so staring an Appearance in Favour of one, who had committed Frauds so injurious to the Public.

As soon as the M—y B—lls came over with the M—n—r—l Alteration, as many wise Heads without Doors, as there were within, publicly declared, that if such an altered B—ll would be accepted, passed, and approved in Parl—t, the Wealth of this Nation lay at the Feet and Mercy of the *En—h* M—n—r—y, and we can affirm, nine out of ten in the whole K—g—m, were then, and are now of the same Opinion. So that when he insinuates, that those Prejudices were propagated abroad to alienate the Affections of his M—y's Subjects, he is guilty of a designing voluntary Falshood, calculated to bespatter the noble Patriots who withstood Corruption.

THE whole K—g—m are sensible, there was a deprav'd Junto, who at the same time they claim'd a Right by Pre-rogative, would fain carry that Right, by the Implements of an *Oliverian* G—t. In the tenth Line of the fourth page to *quiet the minds of the people*, he purposes to open a Scene to them, which will plainly shew them, they are Slaves, and should not therefore oppose the Ministry. In the same Page he says, ' that as it never was designed to vest, so if the B—ll had pass'd into a Law, it would not have vested any new Power in the Crown over the Money which now is, or hereafter may be in the Treasury. Why then, if this Money was vest before, whence arose the Debate, why such extensive Corruption, did the M—n—ry of any —g ever bribe a Nation to recover his due, or to establish by a secondary Act of Parliament, what had been warranted by a primary one? If a former Power was acknowledged, that indeed would alter the Case, and make it no new Power, which we have not, nor I hope will not acknowledge. Page 5. line 2. ' Because the Parl—t had

made an Oversight one S—n, they were not to recover it again, and if this imaginary Right was sufficient to ground and authorize a peremptory Demand, what need was there for a second parl—m—l Acknowledgement.' The Reason is obvious. The Advantage got by the Delirium we were in, was not thought sufficient, and it was therefore thought expedient we should CONSENT to our Ruin, when our Understandg was clear, and our Eyes open, that we might have no Cause to complain for the future, against the dire Effects of our Consent. Pag. 6. l. 7. 'The Amount of this Sum, render'd it worthy the Consideration and Acceptance of the M—n—ry, for which reason, it must be applied by his —y; for ever after, and when there was any Sum in the Tre—ry worth taking, it would well become the M—n—ry to assume this Money, because they knew and consider'd our Interest better than our P—t, and should be the properest persons to apply this Money, according to their Humanity, and due Regard to the Happiness and Welfare of this Constitution, which they have upon all Occasions, God bless them! cheerfully testified. Whether the D— of D—, or the E—b M—n—ry began this Affair, he thinks it unnecessary to tell, so do we too.

SUPPOSE it was L—G— who thought to make his Fortune by that lucky Hit, as Lawyers first rise by some remarkable Escape from Justice or Law; but our Author, in respect to his Creator, would not point out who was the Snake in the Grass. Perhaps the Tables were never so artfully turn'd upon any Nation, as upon us this S—n by the E—b M—n—ry. The Com—ns of I—d, to testify their Duty and Loyalty to their —g, apply'd to him from Time to Time for his Assent to apply their own Money to the general Safety and common Utility of those his loyal Subjects, out of whose Pockets it was taken for that purpose, and now that the Sum in the Tr—y is worth looking after, a Right is grounded upon this Humility and Obedience of the Com—ns.

THIS Trick the M—n—ry might perhaps have learn'd from the Author of the Essay on Spirit, who denies our Saviour to be the Son of God, and brings Christ's own Documents of Humility to Mankind, for an Argument
against

against the Messiah. In the 8th and 9th page, our Author says, the Application for Consent made his —y the proper Judge, what should be done with this Money. No one will deny, that a dutiful P—t should pay that Deference to their —g to consult him upon such important Affairs; but if his, or the Opinion of the M—n—ry, is against their common Interest, and Safety, they may refuse to coincide with their Opinion, and legally oppose it in P—t, as they have done this S—n.

PAGE 9. l. 8. But to avoid future Cavils, and as the former Advantage taken of the I—b P—t, was not sufficient or effectual, Measures were to be taken to put the Matter out of Dispute for ever after. Every one must allow, that if the P—t had no Right to apply their own Money, and that when the Exigencies of Government, his —y's Supplies, and the Residue in the Trea—ry, which constitute the united Wealth of this Nation, were in the Power and Application of the En—b M—n—r—y, the P—t H—e would be an empty useless Building, and should be converted into a Lunatick Hospital for I—b Idiots, which should be largely endowed by the M—n—ry. By the first Line in the 10th page our Author would infer, that there was no occasion for opposing the Consent, as the Residue of the Money would always be apply'd by the —g towards the Discharge of the National Debt; but he does not tell us, that he M—n—ry could find various Methods of always keeping us in Debt, so that the Money that was thrown into one Channel, could be carry'd away thro' another, which would make the Residue, or an Equivalent to it, perpetually in their Application, without being Subject to any Inquiry whatsoever. This is an *Arcana imperii*, the M—n—ry very well understand, and have practic'd at home Time immemorial.

IN the 11th Line of the 10th page, he tells us, the D— of D— succeeded the E— of H—n, &c, &c. We have been made highly sensible of that, for he recommended that the P—t should acknowledge, that it was no small Mark of his —y's Favour, that if the Commons allowed the Right of Application in the —g of the Residue of the Money, the —g nor the M—n—ry would never make any Use of it, but to the common Utility and general Safety of

this K—g—m. This was very possible, and it was equally possible, that when the Right of Application was taken from the Comm—ns, that this same Residue might be employed to purchase *En—b* Boroughs, or to any other laudable Use the Mⁿ—ry thought proper.

IN the 10th line of the 11th page, the Gratitude and Loyalty of our P——t, are made Tools of to betray their Interests, and maliciously perverted to their Disadvantage.

SUPPOSE then that a Landlord, should advise a Tenant to appropriate such a part of his Substance to pay his Arrears, and suppose the Tenant in Gratitude, thanks his said Landlord for his tender Care of his Interest, and in Consequence of which, coincides with his said Landlord's Request, is that a Reason that the Landlord should assume a Right to any more of the Tenant's Substance, than a mounted to the Arrears, and his yearly Rent? and if this Tenant should be seized with such a want of Understanding, as to acknowledge the Right of Application of the Residue of his Money to the Landlord, certainly his Landlord might chuse afterwards, whether he applied this Money to the Improvement of his Farm, or the Discharge of future Arrears, which might be occasioned by a Failure of Crops, &c. Nay it is indisputable, that this Landlord could bestow this Money on the Improvement of a favourite Farm of his own, give it to a kept Mistress, or buy a Diamond Button with it; and who was to call him to an Account, when by Consent, the Right of Application was vested in him? And could not the Landlord leave his Tenant without a penny whenever his Counsellors advis'd him to it, or that the natural, or political Exigence of his Family requir'd it, distinct from the good of the Tenant.

IN the 4th line of the 12th page the Reader may easily perceive, that this Author was greatly displeased, that the Consent was left out, he would have us to be Slaves by Inclination, and whenever we fell asleep he would wish us never to awaken. In the 15th line of the same page, he says, ' this Bill pass'd both Houses of Parliament, without any Objection,' &c. And because we were then guilty of an Error against ourselves, he would always have us do so, tho' it were to the Destruction of the Kingdom. In the

the 19th line of the same page, he says, ' this was the first Instance, wherein this Right of the Crown was even seemingly question'd, this Act must be considered as a Precedent of the greatest Weight, &c. The Author should have said, as this was the first time, wherein the M—n—ry thought it worth their while to put the —g upon insisting upon this Prerogative, and as the word CONSENT had been once stole upon the Parliament, it should be for ever considered as a Precedent, and that it is acknowledged, there was no Precedent before, yet it is surprizing a primitive Prerogative should be disputed, tho' no Precedent appeared until the happy and ever memorable A—d—n of our present G—r, who introduced it, with many other good Services he and his S——n intended this Nation. In the 12th Line of the 13th page, the Author's ill Will to his Country may plainly appear. The World may see this Precedent was not of sufficient Force, since it was this S—f—n so gloriously opposed against the the united Opposition of Corruption and Venality. The Author in this Paragraph is guilty of a wicked and palpable Falshood, for specious Assurances were given, that if the CONSENT would this S——n be permitted to pass, it should not be insisted upon as a Precedent.

WHAT a jumbled Affair they make of Prerogative and Precedent, if the Prerogative was sufficient, no Precedent would be required, and if one Precedent cannot establish a disputed Prerogative, can twenty Precedents do it? When an Act of Parliament is made, the Execution is not to be delayed, because there was no Precedent before the Act, which was impossible, but this Southsea Scheme, was to be made a Precedent whereon a solid Act might be grounded.

So we are first to resign our Liberties, and then our Resignation shall establish an Act for that purpose.

HALF the Nation knows this Assurance of taking no Advantage of a Precedent was promised, and so far you are propagator of Falshoods, and would fondly enslave this whole K—g—m if it lay in your Power, because you are ingloriously substituted in the Room of a Man, the Latchets of whose Shoes you are not worthy to unloose. In the 15th page our recapitulating Author tells us, some

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malicious Patriot found out the Cheat, and expunged the Word CONSENT out of the Bill this S—n, tho' he says he followed, he means he was bid to follow the Precedent of the former S—n.

IT was very natural, that since Gratitude and Complaisance was judged such a Crime in the I—b Parliament, that it was to retort on themselves, they should trouble their Friends with no more of that kind of Compliments, and for the future apply their own Money, without a Replication of such dangerous Ceremony.

PERHAPS it was the same Arch-Rogue, that found out the Castration of the Linen-Bill, that expunged the CONSENT, and have we not a right to have the firmest Reliance on the Goodness of the E—b M--n--r--y, who alter some of our Bills to so much Advantage, that if we had passed the former, all our Weavers might quit the Kingdom, and enlist with the King of *France*, and those that depended for Support by the Linen-Trade, might transport themselves to a happier Climate; and if we passed the latter, the whole K--g--m, except C---t Placemen, are of Opinion, that this Kingdom would not have a Penny to trade on in seven Years; for as £. 100000 is the current Cash of this K--g--m, and in seven Years, the Residue in the Tr---y would amount to that Sum, and if that Residue was to be taken away, as intended, then we might accompany the Weavers indeed.

IN the 7th Line of the 16th Page, our Author says, 'The omitted Recital, was inserted in in *Great-Britain*, &c. which signifies, that when the E—b Ministry found we smok'd their Design, and alter'd our Style from the New to the Old, they call'd in Prerogative supported by a surreptitious Precedent, and the Prostitution of the Enemies to their Country. And this whole ill-compiled Fabrick, was to rest on the darling Pillars of *Poyning's Law*. O *Poyning*, thou Offspring and dearly beloved of the E--b M--n--n--ry! How favourable! how humane! how impartial! how equitable! how grateful! how charitable, and beneficent art thou to the Sons of Liberty and the I—b Constitution!

WHAT Prerogatives you would support! what Corruptions establish? what Jobbs confirm! what national Chains,

Chains, Groans and bewailing, wouldst thou and our equally below'd Author create !

WHERE art thou now, O Poyning ! Thou upright, down Right, and perpendicularly Righteous Minister ! O thou direct ! honest ! pious ! faithful ! and honourable Vice-Roy ! Whether art thou among Angels, or Arch-Angels, with *Wolfey* or *Oliver* ; what Company wilt thou chuse in your hereditary Regions ? No Doubt your Bosom-Friends, false Constituents, corrupt M--m--rs, hypocritical Re--c--rs, cromwelian High-Priests, Lordly *Bashaws*, and Brother V--r--ys. O whether art thou in Pain or Glory ! in Heaven or Hell ? For the irrecoverable Injury you have done his M--y's most faithful Subjects, the Patriots of *Ireland*. In the 8th Line of the 17th p. our Author tells us, *I presume no Person could be surpriz'd to find the omitted Recital restored in Great Britain, &c.*

HERE he insinuates again, that the M--n--ry were under this political Dilemma, either to cram the Consent down our Throat, or else resign their Pretensions to the Residue of the *I--h* Wealth. But so valuable a M--n--r--l Revenue, was not to be given up and to support their Right, as they call it, Poyning, and some other sounding Names in the Law, are brought in, sounding indeed ; for their Hearts were as hollow, as their Judgments were shallow.

WHEN Poyning's Law was established, that Law might have had some specious Colour of Necessity, and might be suitable to the Disposition of those then at the Head of Affairs, to keep the wild *Irish* from Blunders, and under a M--n--r--l Subjection ; but the *Irish* are now, thank Heaven, tame, rational Creatures ; not too tame neither, they are now, at least the Patriots of them brave, generous, hospitable, free, loyal and faithful Subjects to his M--y.

ANY Oppression then insisted upon by Virtue of this Law, should be vigorously opposed by all the Sons of Liberty in *I--d*, who should sooner resign their P--t, than be like so many Nouns Adjectives in it, and their Edicts less decisive, and of less Force, than a petty Act of Vestry, for the Regulation of a petty Parish.

P. 18, L. 2d. ' Whether the Trust of applying the
' Money given by Parliament to the Crown, without any
' special APPROPRIATION, and in the actual Receipt of
His

‘ His Majesty’s Treasury, is by the Laws and Constitution
 ‘ of this Kingdom vested in the Crown for public Services ?’

THIS is the Grand Question. If his M—y has the sole Trust of applying and appropriating our Money, *i e*, the Residue, &c. the E—g—b M—n—ry have the same, and may apply by Virtue thereof the Residue of our Money, as they please; for that’s the true Meaning of the Word Appropriation, then the P—t are only conven’d to levy Money, which they have no Right of applying, as they are not under the Constitutional Trust; nor are they proper Judges of the Occasion, Time, Sum or Application, as they don’t understand the Exigencies of the Publick, they have no executive Power, our Author says, and cannot understand the various, various indeed, Exigencies of some G—nts.

Now in Answer to this common Enemy, we say, by all Right, human and divine, the Commons of I—d are legally impower’d when assembled in Parliament, to levy Money for his M—y’s Supplies, and whatever remains above the establish’d Exigencies of G—nt, is called the Residue of the national Wealth, and is to be applied by P—t to the common Utility and general Safety of the Nation, as they are on the Spot, and know and consider both, better than their mortal Enemies, the E—g—b M—n—ry. And if the C—ns are debared of this Privilege, or we would rather say, if they resign this Privilege, the Supplies, &c. might as well be levy’d by a young Officer among us, who would joyfully undertake the Task.

In the 1st Line of the 19th p. our Author recapitulates, That if the *Consent*, or Assent of the ---g is required, it should be done in such strong Terms, exclusive of Compliment, as would without any Manner of Dispute place the Application in his M—y for ever after, and also agree to such Precedents, as would equally vest that Money in the Power of the M—n—ry.

HE tells us that if we deny the Right of Application in the K—g, the Question will be put, (and by displacing Patriots, and Corruption at Ele—ns carried in the affirmative) whether the ---g has, or has not a Right to the Application of this Money, &c. but to save Trouble, and
 Expence

Expenditure, it would be better tamely to resign it now. If then this Question is carried, tho' his ---y loved every individual *I--b* Subject as he loves his own Children, yet the affirming that Question, would be the Ruin of this *K--g--m*, as certain as *E--g--d* has a *M--n--ry*: And every Penny taken out of this *K--g--m*, would be so many Rods of Correction, and Instruments towards enslaving the *British* Nation, as that Money could be employ'd towards carrying a Majority at *E--e--ns*, *P--ts* and Councils.

In the 20th p. we are again threaten'd with Poyning's Law, this is by Way of an *Argumentum Bacellinum*, to support Prerogative, but our Author should consider there is a wide Difference between the *M--n--ry*'s altering our Bills, and our passing them; for if they altered our Bills ninety nine Times, we could as often ignore and return them, while we had Patriots among us, who could discover the lurking Virus of an Alteration, or such a Castration, as when found out the last *S--n*, was left upon the Neglect of a Clerk the other Side. O how weak the Escapes of Iniquity! In the former Page, I should have observed, that this Author would dangerously affirm, that our *P--t* did not doubt his ---y's inherent Right to this Money, and that they only refused the Consent, least there should be any new Power invested in the *Cr--n*, or any ill Use made of Precedents of that kind. The *Parl--t* is here grossly misrepresented, they rejected that Bill, because it tended to the Destruction of their Country, and because they apprehended by the Laws of the Nation, the Practice of the *H--e* and the Laws of God, that, that August Body did not assemble to give up their Rights, but to preserve them, and that the Money they levied out of the Pockets of the Subjects, the Residue remaining after the Discharge of the established Exigencies and Supplies, were naturally in their Application for the Welfare and Safety of those People, by whose Industry this Money was obtained; and if they are not permitted to preserve this Right, the Question may be put, whether they are a free *P--t* or not.

In the 21st p. this Author endeavours to illustrate our Slavery, by several shining Examples, which he has painfully collected to serve his base ungenerous Design. He tells us the Growth of *Papery* was to be further suppressed
by

by the Alteration of our Bills, in former Reigns, and now he would have the Liberties of Protestants distressed by the same *Poynant* Prerogative. O Pr--tive! O M--n--r--l Power! what a Protheus thou art! What various Shapes thou canst assume! And what specious Disguises canst thou put on to ruin a Country! What venal Constituents, M--m--b--rs and Authors canst thou employ, nay, at the twinkling of an Eye, or *Exiguo factu pulveris*, you can oblige 117 Men to betray the Interests of their Country.

SAY what is it you could not do, if we were all like the 117? You could take our Money, and make a Christmas Pye of the P--t House, to bake *Irish* wild-Geese in. In the 22d p. This *Jewish* Author was obliged to confess, and much against his Will, that we have a Right to oppose the passing of altered Money Bills, if the Alteration tends to our Disadvantage, and that the *Concent* would, is granted by every honest disinterested Man in the Nation.

It may appear by the 23d, and some Subsequent Pages, that our misanthrophist Author has searched all the Records, in order to prove we have already given up our Liberties, so far as relates to the Application of the Residue of our Money, which is the very *Basis* and Source of all our Liberties.

As a general Answer to all his laborious Researches upon that Occasion, it is sufficient to inform our Readers, that all Grants to the ---g were in Trust for the People, and that the Appropriation of no more than the usual Supplies and established Exigencies of Go--nt, are, or ought to be invested in the ---g, exclusive of his Co---ns, that those Supplies alone depend upon a solid Grant by Act of Par--t, renewed every S--f--n, or perpetuated by Law. And that whatever remains above those Exigencies and established Supplies, is naturally invested in the Com--ns; if these Things are not so, what Power has the P--t? They have already granted by Act of P--t such and such Revenues under whatsoever Denominations, and if at any Time they prove redundant, and superior to the Exigencies of State, the Par--t tho' they dutifully request the K--g's Approbation for the Application of the Residue, yet the natural Application must be in the P--t, but if this

is not granted, and if the M--n-ry can carry away the Redundancy when they please, the P--t no Doubt is dutifully to assemble and levy more Money out of the Subjects Pockets for the same Purpose, and retire satisfied of the faithful Application of this Money by our Friends the *En--g--h* M--n--ry. And absurd as this may appear, it is the Doctrine of our Author, who would turn Jailor to have the Pleasure of rattling *Irish* Chains, and fettering *I--h* Patriots.

THIS Anticonstitutional C--t place Man, in all his laboured Harangues, in this pestilential Pamphlet, and in his Speeches in P--t this S--n, aimed at no more, than smoothing a Road to our Ruin, which he seems to prophecy is not far off. Yet this Author has told some of his Acquaintance, particularly a *Papish* Priest, that he should never be so strenuous for passing the altered Money Bill, but from a Consciousness of the future Injury such an Opposition to the bare *Fiat* of the M--n--ry might do this K-g-m, and that by his resigning his former profitable Employment, he could not be thought to have any venal Views; but we find now the Goal he aimed at, by his accepting of an Employment from the Court, which no Man in this K--g--m could fill with more Honour or Abilities, than the late displac'd Patriot.

I DON'T insinuate by mentioning the *Papish* Priest, that our Author is secretly of that Perswation, in that Point, I acquit him, but it is a Demonstration of his Hypocrisy, for being so passionately fond of a good Reputation, which he has lately so profligately thrown away, that at the same Time he would dip in the worst M--n--r--l Jobb in his old Age to distress his Country, he would willingly secure the Approbation of all Ranks and Degrees of Men, which he has of late deservedly and inevitably lost from the Verge of the C--f--le, to the Extremitie of the K--g--m. Nor if he was to give ever so much Money towards building Chapels, can the *Papists* themselves have a good Opinion of him, since they are a Part of that Community, whose Interest he so chearfully sold, and now, to defend himself from popular prejudice, he publishes a pamphlet to shew we have no money in this Kingdom but what should be, and he hopes will be, subject to the first Call of the E--sh M--y.

In

In the 34th and 35th Pages, this Author tells us, That the —g, because he is at the Head of Affairs, and the Ministry, because they are equally so, know the various Exigencies of the State better than our P——t, and should apply the national Wealth according to their Discretion, that the P——t is only to levy, and the former to apply; this he has told us ten Times over, and has been as often answered; but, to please his Patron, he grows voluminous, and gives himself an Air of Consequence.

In the 39th Page he starts a most malicious ill-designing Absurdity, viz. That because Money is paid in his M——s Name, all the Residue of the national Wealth is at the sole Application of the —g, and the M—y of Course. Sure all Grants from the T-r-y are in the K—g's Name, but those Grants are first grounded upon the Authority of an Act of P——t, who assemble in the —g's Name, and agree that all Disbursements shall be in his Name. A Lett. of Licence for Marriage begins *Charles*, by the Grace of God, &c. It that a Reason :hat *Charles*, the B—p of *Dublin*, should take the First Fruits of the Marriage, because the Licence was drawn in his Name, if that was to be so, all our Maiden-heads should be covered with black Gowns.

In the 40th Page, Line 13. this Author makes a glorious Recapitulation of his anticonstitutional Principles, by advancing a bare-fac'd Falshood, for there never was a Penny yet taken out of the T—y, since this present P—t, or perhaps in any other but there was immediate Credit given to the P——t by the Officers of the C—n, and it is well known, that if the Right of Application of the Money was vested in the —g, by an undeniable Settlement or Act of P——t, the M-n-y would never subject his Right thereto to the Hazard of a Crisis or Debate in P——t. And if a Precedent was sufficient one might serve as well as an hundred, which in Reality is an Answer to most of this Author's Arguments.

Tho' this Author knows extreme Justice becomes too often Injustice, yet in the 42d Page, he would have the Residue of the Money, be the Sum never so great, vested in the —g, and the Application entirely out of the Power of the P——t. Admit then that one Precedent was sufficient

cient to establish this Right in his —y or the M-n-y, if the taking this Money away by Precedent or Pre-r-e, be *summa Injuria* to the Nation, i. e. the greatest Injury, the *summa Justitia* should be, for that very Reason, declined, and it would be so far from lessening the Dignity, Strength or Welfare of His —y, that it would rather contribute to his Glory and Happiness.

The —g, by Virtue of a P—r—e, can proclaim War or Peace whenever he pleases, but when he does either to the Prejudice of the Nation, it becomes *summa Injuria*, tho' it is only establishing the Doctrine of *summa Justitia*; and such War proclaimed must be at his own Expence, and the Proclamation of Peace, injurious to his Subjects, at his own * * * * *

In the first Line of the 44th Page, our Author recommends a passive Resignation of our Properties to the M—y, &c. He tells us the —g and the M—n—y are obliged to employ the Residue of the Money, &c. to the Good of the Nation, but if they do not we may go to Law with them, and, to strengthen his Argument, drags in Trustees and Executors by the Head and Shoulders. To go to Law, with Trustees and Executors is practicable, and reasonable; but to wage a Law-Suit with the —g and M—n—y, would be as impracticable, as dangerous to the State. Therefore, we should avoid Disputes of that kind, and while Things are, as they now lye, to keep them so, for the Good of —g and Country.

In the 45th Page, Line 13th, our Author thinks he clinched the Nail in the Head; he is as happy in this Discovery, as a certain learned Bishop, in a Treatise against inoculating, who said, he believed the Devil inoculated Job for the Small-Pox. But to be serious. the —g's Warrant is warrantable, for those Sums established for necessary Supplies, &c. but not for the Residue above the Exigence of the Go—t. If the Residue of the Money in the T—y was subject to a Warrant, a Warrant would be Prior to a Scrutiny, to avoid Disputes.

In the 4th Line of 46th Page, our Author brands the Patriots of I—d, with Disloyalty and Defection, as well as in several other Parts of this M—n—t—l Pamphlet, which in the whole signifies no more, than that because
Poyning's

Poyning's Law is an oppressive Checque upon the Freedom and Liberty of our P—t, and because the Right of Application is only grounded on the Resolution of the P—t, this Application thus in a kind of Ambiguity, should be explicitly and implicitly resigned to the M—n—ry, and authorised by repeated Precedents of the *L—b* P—t, which it is hop'd will never happen, and if all bad M—m—rs, and bad Councillors were to be punish'd, *Secundum Merita*, our Author would soon pull his Cap over his Eyes, least the the World should see the Convulsions of his Conscience, at the Approach of Eternity.

My Readers may perceive, that I have searched no Records, and that I am no Recorder of my Country's Slavery, neither am I a Lawyer, and all I have advanc'd, were the Results of an honest Heart, and natural Reason; but I hope some Person who understands the Orders, Privileges, and Liberties of the House of C—ns, and the *L—b* Constitution better than I do, may give a more sufficient Answer, to this ill-natur'd, ill-design'd Pamphlet. I may err in my Judgment, but never will be an Enemy to my Country, and whatever personal Revenue His M—y has a Right to by Law from this K—g—m, it would be the highest Injustice to refuse him, but I hope the Residue in the T—r—y is not that. Upon the whole, we earnestly exhort all our Fellow Subjects of *I—d*, to be unshaken in their Love, Duty, Loyalty, and Attachment to his most gracious M—j—y, as we have had so many recent Experiences of his gracious Intentions to promote the Welfare and Happiness of his Kingdom. We have served, and will serve His M—j—y, and sincerely wish that the Succession to the Crown may be perpetual in the illustrious House of *Hanover*; and whatever Invasions may be, or have been intended on our Liberties, we never in the least imputed the Designs of such Invasions, to His —y. To the contrary, we impute them to our own, and his M—n—ry, who alone are chargeable for any Steps towards cramping our Liberties, and whoever insinuates any Thing else to his —y, from *Dagonists* down all the Way to *Ganymede*, is a Traytor to his Royal Master, and a common Enemy to his most loyal, the Patriot Subjects of *I—d*.

F I N I S.

